

Liberate through Truth

To the Victor

Lambda

go the spoils.

VOL. VIII NO. XXII

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO

FEBRUARY XXVI, MCMLXX

Only 35% turn out to vote

# Cormier elected president of mini-council



VICTOR CORMIER-PRESIDENT



PIERRE LEBEL-FR. VICE-PRES.



ROMAN WOLOSZCZUK-ENG. V.P.

Fate of SGA unknown

until 8-man council

can meet to discuss crisis

S.G.A. president-elect, Victor Cormier, will not resign until he has had a chance to discuss the situation with council.

When asked if he'd resign as he strongly assured students on several occasions during the questioning period at the campaign rally Monday in the Great Hall, if a majority turnout was not recorded at the polls, Mr. Cormier stated that he would be looking into the matter with his newly elected 8 man council.

"I was seriously thinking of it but it will be up to the whole council to decide."

This decision however must await the resignation of the "old" S.G.A., which will meet for the last time on March 4.

It seems however, that there

are no provisions in the Constitution which dictate a solution to the present problems and therefore whatever will be decided at the first meeting will set a precedent.

Roman Woloszczuk was also questioned by Lambda and gave the following statement: "35% are interested in what is going on. It is up to us to go to the students and get them interested. Last year's S.G.A. was a turn-off and the 35% turnout slows it."

"This S.G.A. could resign or make it a worthwhile attempt. Personally I will not resign as an individual and advocate to make a worthwhile attempt." "We still have 35% and it is up to us to get the rest going."

## Burke comments on current issues

"We are still trying to find paper solutions to people problems". So said, former national news commentator Stanley Burke in his dialogue at Laurentian, February 18.

To demonstrate his theme of "People before paper", Burke expressed the need for a "completely new look, a new morality, which would extend anywhere from the smokestacks of Sudbury to Nigeria and Biafra."

Using Canada as an example, he demonstrated the uselessness of the Billingsmead and Biculturalism Commission, which wasted six million dollars in

three years because they did not ask the right question. They asked the paper question: "How can we modify the structure, so that the structure survives?" whereas the obvious question to have asked was, "How can the French culture survive?"

Burke went on to say that "We should be willing to sacrifice any piece of paper, any political structure, if it will help to save the very guts of the country itself."

Using not only Canada as an example, Burke also treated the Nigerian and Biafran situations in the same light, before opening

his discussion to a spirited question and answer period with the audience.

One matter which was brought to the attention of the group, and which is a serious problem in the Sudbury area, was the question of pollution. A Sudbury citizen, John Hagen of the Fish and Game Protective association, spoke to the audience concerning the recent efforts of Sudbury citizens to combat the problem.

Burke expressed his pleasure with the efforts of those citizens and left the audience with this note: "What we need is a change in our whole mental attitude, that our laws reflect the new morality, which is survival itself. We are hypnotized by the great god, progress, and we are going to have the highest standard of living in the world, even if it kills us... and it will."

**Governor-General will visit Laurentian tomorrow**

Governor-General Roland Michener will visit Laurentian at 12:45 a.m. on Friday Feb. 27. He will be welcomed by the heads of the federated Universities, the Board of Governors and then the heads of departments and the Student representatives will be presented to him.

He will attend a small luncheon on the eleven floor and then tour the University leaving Laurentian at 3:15 p.m.

The instructions from Ottawa specify that the Governor-General will not address the students here. This is to be a "nice quiet visit".



Stompin' Tom Connors tripped down to L.U. last Friday and entertained a varied audience (from his Thornecliffe Fan Club members to heads from Durham Street) with his impressions of the local northern scene. At every opportunity the crowd expressed with whistles and cheers their appreciation and the hope that he would return soon to charm them with his simple, innocent, western style.

photo by Crimbal

## ELECTION RESULTS

### President

Victor Cormier	357
Paul Reid	230

### English Vice-President

Roman Woloszczuk	176
Kelly Shaw	146
Bob Steklasa	131

### French Vice-President

Pierre Lebel	83
Maurice Proulx	43

35% Turnout

Study Week Referendum

Yes 158	No 452
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## TAX RETURNS COMPLETED

Let's face it - tax returns can create problems and be very time consuming. With this situation in mind, the Accounting 41 (taxation) class, under the supervision of professor W. Karney, has set up this much needed service on Campus. To alleviate your tax difficulties, we are prepared to complete individual tax returns, for a normal fee.

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Bring all required information to the commerce department office (third-floor-Arts building). For a T-1 short, fees will be \$2.50 for students, and \$4.00 for all others. For a T-1 General, fees will range from \$4.00 according to complications.

For further information, please contact: John Didone, Vic Cormier, Bill Rosetto, Fred Trembinski, or Greg Robertson

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### THE COMMISSION ON POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ONTARIO

invites communication from all individuals and groups who feel they have a contribution to make to the work of the Commission.

The Commission is concerned with the following issues:

- learning and teaching ● aims and objectives
- functions and viability of institutions ● decision-making
- costs and benefits, to individuals and to society
- alternatives for the future

This announcement may be of interest to those who would like to:

- indicate intention to submit a brief
- make available to the Commission the results of previous work
- develop discussion papers for presentation to the Commission
- initiate studies in their field of competence
- quote on specific research studies for the Commission

A schedule for public hearings will be made known at a later date. The Commission is anxious at this time to identify any individuals or groups who are interested in undertaking sponsored research. The 'Terms of Reference' of the Commission and 'Guidelines for Submitting Research Proposals' are available upon request from:

THE SECRETARY / COMMISSION ON POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION IN ONTARIO / SUITE 203/505 UNIVERSITY AVENUE / TORONTO 2 / ONTARIO

## Open senate committee meetings

The principle of openness of meetings now followed by the Laurentian senate was extended to apply to the committees of Senate as well, at the fourth meeting of senate held last Thursday

Some members were opposed to the idea because some committees, like the Appeals, Promotions and Petitions Committee deal with confidential academic records and personal problems. However, since the Senate's present procedures allow it to close any meeting by a vote of members present, committees like the APP will be able to meet in closed session if they so desire.

Also at the meeting, a motion was passed reprimanding Senate secretary John Clarke for "editorializing" in official senate correspondence. The reprimand arose out of a letter Clarke wrote to the Laurentian Board of Governors, informing them of Senate's decision to have its committee on operating budget and short-term academic planning make recommendations on the total budget of the university instead of just the academic budget.

In the letter Clarke expressed his personal opposition to the senate positions and argued that the senate committee should confine itself to academic concerns.

During the discussion of the motion of reprimand, Clarke was also criticized for not informing the Thorneycroft Board of Governors of Senate's motion condemning them for shutting down Thorneycroft's academic operations, until approximately two and a half weeks after the motion had been passed.

Because of complaints of annually low marks at Christmas in Economics 30 and one half course in Political Science, senate mandated its committee on Standards and Procedures to draft an official appeals procedure for tests and examinations.

Senate's special investigation committee into controversy within the Spanish section of Modern Languages department over a proposed summer programme to be held in Barcelona, Spain revealed that all of the section's Spanish faculty were not in agreement with the plan. The programme has therefore been abandoned.

Senate also voted to request a meeting between its Budget and Short Term Academic Planning Committee and the executive committee of the Laurentian Board of Governors to discuss the necessity of placing students and faculty on the B.O.G.'s finance committee.

A study of the proposed merger of Laurentian and the French teachers' college "Ecole Normale" by a joint committee including students and faculty of both institutions was approved unanimously. Such merges have caused serious problems at both Lakehead and Brock Universities.

Professors Watson and Cragg were elected to serve as Senate observers to the B.O.G.

Three new courses were also approved at the meeting. Algoma college next year will offer a course on the history of music before 1870. In addition the English department had two new first-year courses approved which will replace the present English 14. Next year students will have a choice students will have a choice in first year of taking British American or Canadian literature.

## University purchases used computer

President Mullins has put a motion for discussion before the Board of Governors at its meeting Feb. 18 to buy a used computer from Lakehead University for \$400,000. The computer, which had an original price of \$900,000 and which will come up for sale this year, would replace the one that the university is

presently renting from IBM. Because the move was not on the agenda, a brief is to be drawn up and presented to the executive committee of the Board for examination. If they deem it necessary, another special meeting of the Board will be held next month to decide the issue.

Lakehead has agreed that, if the unit is purchased, it may be paid for over the next four years. The money would come from operating expenses.

A motion authorizing the boosting of interest from 8% to 9% on debentures being sold to cover capital expenditures was passed by the board. This new interest rate relates to a second motion authorizing the issuing of debentures not to exceed two million dollars in the six-month period ending Sept. 30, 1970.

Some of the expenses accounting for the issuing of the debentures are the extra non-formula costs to Science 2 amounting to \$370,000 (18.5% of the issue) a new dining hall at \$645,000 (32%) and the much-discussed maintenance building at \$330,000 (16.5%). The rest of the two million comes into building renovations, utilities, Athletic Building additions, etc.

The last issue discussed was the addition of the post of Assistant Comptroller to the list of persons authorized to sign University cheques to the Payroll, General Operating Capital Fund, and Trust Fund accounts. Comptroller Nurmi reported that, according to the University auditor, this addition would not weaken the internal control system of the administration.

The motion was passed subject to the receipt of written authorization by the auditors.

The new proposals for Student Affairs will also be discussed at the next meeting of the Board.

## U. of Sudbury One electoral post contested

The University of Sudbury council elections held today saw only one seat contested. Roger Regimbal and Marg McGee fought it out for the post of French vice-president.

Following what seems to be the growing fad all the other seats were filled by acclamation. Tom Concert and Steve Kitzul are President and English Vice-president respectively.

The seats for French representatives went to Francine Ouellette, Marie Brunel, and Denis Bradet.

Of the three English council seats open, only one so far has been filled by Mary-Ann Crawford.

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APPOINTMENTS IS MARCH 6, 1970.

PLEASE, NO PHONE CALLS.





## Students heading for Cuba

ST JOHN (CUP)--Approximately 500 American students boarded a Cuban freighter here Thursday without incident, bound for the socialist island to join in the sugar cane harvest.

The students, forced to meet the freighter in Canada due to U.S. embargo on trade with Cuba, were the second contingent of the "Venceremos Brigade," young Americans pledged to support the Cuban government in its attempts to harvest 10,000,000 tons of cane during the 10th anniversary of the Cuban revolution.

An earlier contingent of 212 students returned aboard the Cuban freighter Luis Arcos Bergnes, which arrived at St. John early Thursday.

Bruce Jacobs, former mathematics instructor at City College of New York and an organizer for the group, said the brigade "represents the whole diversity of the new left," and came from campuses and Black, Asian and Latin American communities in the U.S.

A U.S. state department spokesman said in Washington Thursday, there is nothing the U.S. government can do about Americans travelling to Cuba against its wishes because the Supreme Court has ruled that Americans' right to travel cannot be restricted.

## Americans ignore massacre

WASHINGTON--Most of the 57 persons questioned in an Oakland Calif., public opinion survey on the alleged massacre of Vietnamese civilians by U.S. troops at My Lai want to detach themselves from it emotionally by denying the incident happened, placing the blame on others or saying the alleged killings were justified.

The preliminary report of the survey by the Wright Institute of Berkeley, Calif., was prepared for the twoday Congressional Conference on War and National Responsibility, opening today.

The report says the reactions of Americans were not unlike those of Germans after the Second World War.

The survey says 76 per cent of the women interviewed indicated they would have refused orders to line people up and kill them while only 27 per cent of the men said so.

## Black Panthers in Maritimes

SACKVILLE N.B. (CUP)--Two members of the Black Panther Party have successfully completed a lecture tour through the Maritimes, raising a total of \$1000 to offset bail costs for Panthers currently imprisoned in the United States.

The Panthers were represented by Jule Cook, the last remaining field secretary of the party and one other party member during the education and fund-raising tour.

The Panthers told Maritime audiences that funds were needed to pay off bail--described as "ransom" of close to \$4,000,000 currently needed to free Panthers arrested on various charges throughout the U.S.

## Windsor fined for protest

WINDSOR (CUP)--Two University of Windsor students were fined \$50 each February 11, for obstructing police during last October's border blockade protest against an American A-bomb test on Amchitka Island in the Aleutians.

In addition, a warrant was issued for the arrest of Randall St. Pierre, another student arrested during the demonstration who failed to appear in court Wednesday, and acquitted Mark Jarvis of a charge of disturbing the peace during the incident.

The four students were arrested October 1 during a 700-student blockade of the Ambassador Bridge which links Windsor to Detroit, where Windsor students took part in the near-spontaneous protest.

In all, approximately 14,000 students across Canada participated in the unsuccessful protest.

The four Windsor students were the only persons arrested during the nation-wide demonstration.

## Moratorium to start Friday

MONTREAL (CUP)--At least 12 Ontario and Québec universities will join forces February 27 and 28 in contributing to what organizers hope will be a massive march on Ottawa to protest Canadian complicity in the Vietnam war.

Members of the campus Vietnam moratorium committees and other organizers of the march hope that between 10,000 and 20,000 demonstrators will take part in the protest.

The demonstrators will demand an official government stand against U.S. policy in Vietnam, an embargo on shipments to the U.S., a more sympathetic immigration policy for war resisters, and Canadian pressure for an effective international control commission in Vietnam.

Universities currently pledged to take part in the effort are: Trent, York, McGill, Sir George Williams, Mount Allison, Bishop's, Queen's, Carleton, University of Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Loyola.

# 66% of research grants going to non-Canadian faculty

OTTAWA (CUP)--Carleton university professor Robin Matthews has opened a new front in the campaign against de-Canadianized universities and scholarship by disclosing that 61 per cent of Canada Council research grants in 1968-69 were awarded to "non-Canadians."

In a forum here Sunday night (February 15) the English professor said he had three times asked the Canada Council to release the breakdown figures of Canadian recipients of the grants, but that the requests had gone unanswered.

Matthews said private discussions with council personnel revealed the 61 per cent figure.

The accuracy of the figure based on the definition of the "non-Canadian" phrase, has been questioned by a Canada Council spokesman. However,

both parties agree that "non-Canadians" in this case, means persons who received their first degree outside of the country.

Matthews said a council reply to his first request stated there was no method of determining proportions of Canadians to non-Canadians on the grants list. He said he was satisfied with the answers and sent a further inquiry.

Matthews said the letter went unanswered for five months, but meanwhile an independent study of York University in Toronto revealed that 68 per cent of council research grant recipients were non-Canadians in 1965-69.

Disclosure of the York University figures brought a reply from the council that 63 per cent, not 68 per cent of council research grants at York were

to non-Canadians, Matthews said.

Matthews said he had made further request one month ago for a breakdown of the Canadian recipients and a request for the names of the academic panels who made the selections.

He said he had received no answer to his request and suggested the council had "gone into hiding because they are afraid to make public the absolute disaster of granting now going on in Canada."

Canada Council assistant director Frank Milligan said Sunday night he doubted the accuracy of the relationship between the "first university degree" and citizenship. He said such non-Canadian academics could easily become citizens in the time they spent in Canada.

Matthews has been campaigning for the Canadianization of Canadian universities since the fall of 1968.

## Agnew denounces universities

CHICAGO (CUP)--US vice-president Spiro Agnew Thursday attacked colleges and universities which are now admitting minority groups on the basis of quotas rather than aptitude for learning.

By "some strange madness," Agnew said, some educators now believe that the "exigencies of society" demand that attendance at universities should be determined by ethnic or racial quotas rather than solely by an applicant's ability to learn or teach.

Agnew was the guest of a 100

dollar-per-plate republican dinner honoring the birthday of Abraham Lincoln. His speech was greeted with cheers by the 2,000 people in the audience.

Agnew, often termed the man who keeps the rest of the United States praying for the good health of US president Richard Nixon, denounced as "supercilious sophisticates" those who now advocate "open admissions" at universities.

Agnew did not single out any college or university as an example for his criticism, but

many US universities are now opening their doors to "unqualified" black and brown students--the result of countless student protests against racial inequities in the education system.

"When next you are sick, do you wish to be attended by a physician who entered medical school to fill a quota, or because of his medical aptitude?" Agnew asked. "When next you build a house, do you want an architect selected for school by aptitude or by quota?"

## Prof's appointment declared void

TORONTO (Special)--The political economy course union at the University of Toronto, in a meeting last Tuesday, made two decisions that are likely to bring them into head-on collision with the faculty of that department.

They rejected as null and void the appointment of Stephan Dupre to the chairmanship of their department.

Dupre's acceptance of the position came as a surprise to the student union since they were not even aware that he had been offered the chairmanship.

They also made a commitment to fight for the concept of parallel structures within the department.

They objected to Dupre as chairman for the following reasons:

- the faculty at large was not consulted.
- the students were not consulted at all.

- Dupre is a continentalist who is insensitive to the question of Canadian nationalism.
- Dupre was Simon Fraser University administration president Kenneth Strand's representative to the Canadian Association of University Teachers investigation of last year's SFU crisis which culminated in the smashing of the democratic structures of the political science, sociology and anthropology department.

Dupre is also opposed to the student demands for a democratized department and opposed to the limitations of the administration president's powers.

In a U of T bulletin Dupre was quoted as saying that he was concerned about the general treatment given to the presidency in both the university government report and the Campbell committee report on disciplinary procedures. As he read the reports, he said the references to the presidency had aroused him "like a fire bell in the night". The reports would strip the president of the right to appoint, promote, and dismiss, yet there were sound historical reasons for making this the responsibility of an individual, who should be the president.

Dupre was selected for the position by a committee which was appointed by arts and science dean Albert Allen. The appointed committee made its selection in camera and kept no minutes.

Allen said that he had deliberately packed the appointed committee with administrators because the political economy de-

partment in the faculty of arts and science.

Consensus of the student union was that their move would provide the initial impetus for mobilization of students for a struggle over the question of hiring and firing.

Faculty response to the question of parallel structures is expected to be negative, as the system provides for mutual veto between faculty and students on all questions of importance, including hiring and firing.

Course union president Peter Hall raised the questions before the meeting of the council of the faculty of arts and science last Wednesday.

He also drafted a letter to the faculty of the department requesting a reply to the questions of parallel structures and selection of the departmental chairman.

A meeting has been called for next week to consider the faculty response.

## Media monopolies opposed

OTTAWA (CNS)--The senate committee investigating mass media was told by Combines Act investigator D.H.W. Henry that problems of monopoly and ownership concentration in the communications field is of more importance to society today than those in any other field.

"Because the media of communications are, in effect, the nervous system of society, there is no field in which excessive concentration, or anti-competitive practices can be of greater

concern to society", he said.

Canadian-born new paper magnate lord Thompson did not see a problem. In an interview during his recent business trip to Canada, he said that "multiple ownership brings financial security and better business methods, not editorial interference, and it serves to raise standards."

"In every town there are always crackpots who are unhappy with the media, usually because they don't get a big enough airing of their own weird views."



# Way out for SGA ?

The SGA election has resulted in a crisis for student government at Laurentian. The 35% turnout is probably the lowest in history. At any rate it is certainly a far cry from the 66% who voted last year. Furthermore we now have only 8 members for what is supposed to be a 24 member council and 5 of the 8 were elected by acclamation.

Clearly these 8 students do not have enough of a mandate from the student body to form a legitimate council. Yet I am sure that the majority of students do not want the S.G.A. abolished, since that would leave them with no voice whatsoever in the affairs of the university.

The reasons for the situation are quite evident. First of all, the student

body has been turned off by the lack of action and complete void of relevance left by the outgoing council. Secondly the college system is not a meaningful basis for the election of student representatives. Students in the same college do not have enough in common for there to be relevant issues on which they can base a choice of representatives.

We need to re-organize the S.G.A. on a departmental basis. Students who are taking the same courses know each other better than students who are in the same college. They attend classes with them every day. The departmental basis would also give students common issues on which to base an election. The most hard-hitting and meaningful problems that students have are classroom problems: course content, work

loads, student-professor relationships, compulsory courses and the like. Why shouldn't these be the things that are debated in campaign speeches? Why shouldn't these be the main areas for S.G.A. political action throughout the year? These perhaps elections would take on a little more importance in minds of the students and a much larger portion would turn out to vote.

Hopefully, this new S.G.A. structure would be supplemented by course unions around which students could organize action in matters which concern their department exclusively. The S.G.A. would become the focus for larger issues which affect the entire student body.

This plan is not exactly new. It is the basis for most other university student councils in Canada. At the recent

of the student body during a general meeting held last November a similar plan was drafted and presented to council over a month ago.

The council, however, true to its usual "do-nothing" policy, decided not to proceed with the changes. That is a good part of the reason for the mess we are in now.

To find a way out, I believe that the new "council" should consider itself as an interim government only and should set to work immediately on a new constitution for the S.G.A. This should be well publicized and put to a referendum as soon as possible. When it is ratified, the interim council should resign and call a new election.

Then perhaps the S.G.A. will be able to overcome its bureaucratic hassles and become a vital political organization.

## stimulus..... and response.....

### Big Brother

International Student Organization is organizing the establishment of a big brother relationship with forthcoming foreign students to Laurentian University next year. It involves among other things, writing to the foreign student applicant at Laurentian, answering his questions and giving him information, and if possible, receiving him on his arrival in Sudbury. If you are interested or if you want more information, please contact A. Cyr, Room L-219 or phone 675-1151, ext. 260.

Albert Cyr.  
Counseling Service

### Book Store

It is my wish that this letter be published in Lambda. As a student at Laurentian I have never fully appreciated the manner in which the University bookstore is operated, but felt that I was an evil with which I must put. Today I took a leisurely tour through the bookstore as I do periodically, and lo and behold, while browsing through a book, there, affixed to the

inside front cover was a label "with our compliments" and the company name, while on the facing page was a price at which to sell this book.

This is probably not the first time that this has occurred as I have heard rumours of over pricing, to mention one regarding the operation of this business on campus, but I have never heard of substantiated proof. I feel that this open indiscretion is proof positive of monopolistic practice on behalf of the bookstore.

If the editor, or the bookstore manager, or anyone else in authority wish, I am quite willing to show the proof, unless the book is sold, or remove, before that time, as substantiation of the accusation that books received gratis from a publisher is being sold for pure profit.

F.S. Taggart

### Referendum

The referendum of Feb. 5th has no doubt ratified the proposals for re-organizing the various bodies concerned with student affairs. It is unfortunate that these proposals were not publicized earlier and more for-

cefully with the aim of catalyzing a campus debate, for even a cursory glance reveals that the Committee on Student Affairs is grotesquely unbalanced. Whilst the views of the Faculty of Arts and Science, whose students form the academic nucleus of the university, are represented by two votes, the Professional Schools are represented by one apiece. Moreover, there is not a single elected member from the Faculty Association to act as an agent for the faculty at large.

The obvious, and somewhat glib, answer to this criticism is that the committee is intended to represent interests and not to be another example of 'playing the numbers game'. The latter is a cliché which automatically draws support for anyone who claims to have been smart enough to see through it, and when applied incautiously to staff-student ratios this is correct enough. However, in the field of democratic decision the 'numbers claimed that the new constitution was intended to reflect "the university as an inter-related community instead of a fragmented assembly of isolated interest groups". Giving these "interest groups" individual votes, regardless of the num-

merical weight of viewpoint or of the position they occupy in the academic community, is not the way to produce a decision representative of that community. It is sheer sophistry to claim that it is, and a confusion of the process of debate and statement of viewpoint with democratic decision. The United Organization is an excellent debating chamber for the presentation of varied interests, but the disproportionate representation of these interests organically prohibits the attainment of a decision which is in any way democratic. Our own Senate is a similar, though vastly less majestic sort of animal; a moderate debating chamber and a travesty of democracy. The Student Affairs Committee seems to be heading along the same path and I hope that earnest consideration will be given to amending the appropriate parts of the new constitution as soon as possible.

Prof. David Pearson

### Ex.Pres. says hi

It's always possible that Lambda no longer exists, however happens that it does, and that this letter doesn't fall in

to some thoughts through you to the Laurentian University community.

First of all, I hope that the Student's General Association has been able to keep a steady course this year between the tendency to view a student organization such as this as but a social committee on a large scale, and that of playing at revolution-making by pointless confrontation. The course between these extremes I believe is that of using its unique position and inherent freedom of action to further the cause of necessary reform of education structures.

And again, I hope that important steps have been taken in this direction namely with the Presidential Advisory Committee that had been set up to put forth recommendations for changes in the administrative structure of Laurentian.

Having been deeply involved with the S.G.A., I naturally still have a very great interest in it, and wish it good luck.

You are probably going to hold the annual elections very soon - may you elect good people for the coming year!

Etienne Saint-Aubin

## Guest Editorial

by Steve Alexander

# Academic regulations assailed

A ploy which academic administrators use to convince a student that he has no right to determine the guidelines for his own education is the regulation. An academic regulation generally does not serve to indicate to a student which course might best strengthen his over-all program. Rather, the regulation is designed to protect an existing structure of opinion as regards what is "best for you". Now regulations would be rather harmless and even fun to watch if they only influenced those who formulated and enforced them. Unfortunately, they do not, and the individual student can generally do nothing about an ill-conceived rule which affects him adversely. The following are offered as possible solutions to the problem of faulty regulations.

### 1) Standards and Procedures Committee of Senate

This committee is presently preparing a report dealing with university regulations for Senate. When this report is to

be completed, approved and implemented is uncertain. Committees operate best under political pressure! If you have a problem, or are aware of others that do, urge the members of this committee to do something about it. The committee members are R. Tremblay, M. Perrault, D. Goldsack, Ike Lindenberg, Louise Picard, Odette Regimbal, Steve Alexander and D.K. Bose.

### 2) Department Regulations

It would be mutually advantageous to a Department and its students if the Department were to issue a clear statement of departmental regulations and include the criteria for the choice of these regulations. This might be done in the form of a brief hand-book, which would be made available from the various departments before registration. Students should be made aware of a department's guiding principles when it terms certain courses a necessity for a Laurentian degree. When courses do have a function in a stu-

dents' over-all education, and the student accepts the need for their function, the courses become his or her responsibility, rather than an arbitrary responsibility assigned by a department. I will leave unsaid what will happen when a department cannot justify a required course.

### 3) Registration Tutors

In addition to the hand-book, a system of tutors might be set up to guide students in their choice of courses for a degree. These tutors would be members of faculty, and senior under-graduate and post-graduate students familiar with the courses taught by the department. It would be the function of these tutors to first acquaint themselves with the students' interests and reasons for wanting a degree from Laurentian and then advising him which courses might be most suited to his ambitions. The student would then choose courses at his own option, backed by the knowledge and advice of the tutor.

### 4) Departmental Unions

Departmental unions, composed of students, faculty and department administrators would probably provide students with the most effective political voice of any student group. The S.G.A. as presently constituted is too hopelessly diversified to formulate solutions for the type of problems that students face. Senate committees are remote from most students, and are unaware of individual student difficulties. However, a departmental union could cope with student problems as they arise, and would be in a better position to suggest answers than an outside group.

To repeat, regulations enforce a structure which has become independent of the education which it was intended to serve. At Laurentian, the enforcing structure may best be termed unwieldy; it has been called much worse. The responsibility for change becomes a student responsibility when the administration is incapable of such action.



# BRAIN DRAIN

by Wiggles

## Would you be in favour of dissolving the S.G.A.?

fotos: George

Ross Calford--Arts I:

"It would seem to have a worthwhile function, an instrument of student thought. I would not want to deprive students of a structure if the SGA is representative of the student voice."

Betty Wilson--Arts I:

"Bullshit. I think the SGA is stupid."

Claire Narbonne--Extension Division:

"And replacing it with what? If anybody can find a better solution, fine."

Andre Casaubon--Pol. Sc. 2:

"Certainly. The SGA is not involved in student affairs, therefore, it should be dissolved. They are disorganized, incompetent, pseudo-political, idealistic..."

Tom Stockdale--P. Ed. I:

"I don't think it should be dissolved. We should have a better correlation between the SGA and students. You don't know what they're doing half the time."

Marie Brunet--Arts I:

"Isn't that being a bit radical?"

Mitch McMillan--Phil 5:

"Of course dissolve the SGA. Throw it out. It's useless. As a good anarchist, I can't let the fumbling structure lie."

Morris Philippe--Geography 4:

"I would not be in favour of dissolving the SGA, because the SGA has sponsored many activities and events through which the majority of the student body has benefited."

Marja Santoro--Arts 2:

"I've never thought about the SGA before, but the student body needs some representation. Rather than dissolving it, the SGA could be reformed in some way."

Debby Neill--Translators I:

"What the hell do you expect to do without the SGA? If you don't have an SGA, you have no system of government, no student organization. Even if it's run poorly, it's better than nothing. Otherwise, you have mass chaos."



## Last year's SGA books unfit for audit

The Students General Association Council has received a bill for \$850 for an audit of its 1968-69 accounts, which could not be completed due to the confused condition of the books.

A letter from the accounting firm of Thorne Gunn Honeywell and Christenson, was read at the S.G.A. Council meeting of February 18. The firm stated that it had been unable to audit the books due to lack of internal controls (properly signed receipts and properly authorized expenditures etc.)

It was suggested that the possibility of only having a financial statement, rather than a full audit, drawn up for this year's accounts be considered. Vic Cormier, former S.G.A. Treasurer pointed out that this would only cost \$700, where a full audit would cost \$1,500. However, it was also pointed out that a full audit would be the only way of guaranteeing assurance that the funds of the student body were spent properly. Otherwise the only guarantee would be trust in the honesty of the S.G.A. Executive.

Pierre Fortin agreed to inquire into the possibility of retaining a local firm to handle the 1969-70 accounts.

Council passed a motion to pay the expenses of the student members of the Married Students Residence Users Committee, for a trip to Southern Ontario to obtain information on Married Students Residences there as this is a new concept which is being implemented because little written material is available and first-hand knowledge is necessary for a proper assessment of the situation.

The Administrative budget will pay for transportation costs of the student committee members but will not allow for the payment of the costs of meals or accommodation.

Pierre Lebel volunteered to investigate the bus service to the University and prepare a report to be presented to the Ontario Municipal Board. The O.M.B. is expected to decide on the question of extending Laurentian Transit's franchise by the end of the month.

It was suggested that Council consider the possibility of providing a private service between the campus and the city.

between the campus and the city.

Council passed a motion to send Bob Steklasa and the President-elect or his representative to a conference of the Association of Students Councils of Post Secondary Educational Institutions, to be held on February 28, in Toronto.

The Association handles the former Canadian Union of Students Travel Program, and provides other services for members. Bob Steklasa handles the travel program for Laurentian.

Council voted to allot \$234 out of the Social Committee budget to send the Winter Carnival Queen, Lana Dale to Montreal. Originally Air Canada was to have provided free air fare but has defaulted on their promise, leaving social chairman Bob Booth holding the bag. Social Committee Chairman Bob Booth pointed out that Winter Council profits would likely cover the cost, but that S.G.A. treasurer Dave Schifns would not sign the cheque without Council approval. Council agreed to absorb the cost because the trip had previously been promised to the winner.

## Lambda Positions Open

Applications for next year's editor of English and French Lambda must be submitted to the Lambda office by March 3.

The two editors will be chosen by the SGA council on March 4.

Candidates for editor must present signatures of ten full-time students who will be on the Lambda staff in the 1970-71 school year.

The editor of Lambda and Le Lambda both presently receive an honorarium of \$450 each year.

Would all prospective candidates please meet with the present editor and staff, as soon as possible.

Deadline for application for Business Manager of Lambda Publications is March 10.

Successful applicant will be chosen by the S.G.A. council on March 11.

Candidate for business manager must have credit in one accounting course.

First year accounting students may apply subject to proof in September 1970 of credit in Accounting II.

Positions will take effect immediately following the final edition of this school year (April 1).

Successful Candidates must work in conjunction with present staff during the final three weeks of March in order to ensure a basic understanding familiarity with the responsibilities of the positions.



## Panel planned on religion

The position of religion in today's society is to be discussed in a panel discussion to be held Tuesday, March 3, at 7:30 p.m. in the University of Sudbury Lounge.

The panel will be chaired by philosophy professor Doctor Misgeld and will include Physicist, Dr. Brian Kaye; Sociologist, Dr. Barnett; philosophy professor Paterson; and Religious Studies professors Davis and Clay.

The discussion will revolve around a number of controversial questions regarding religion today, including the need for religion in today's society. It will include discussion of the rela-

tionships of religion to politics, science, and sociology. It will examine the question of whether religion is merely a profession of doctrine or a way of life.

It will look at the tendency today to attack Christianity and other institutionalized religions. The opposition of the Christian Church to communism will also be discussed. The panel will be asked their reaction to statements by such critics of religion as Marx, Nietzsche, and Freud.

It is hoped that after a period of discussion by the panel, the panelists will accept questions from the audience.

## Arkilander elected U.C. Pres.

Dan Arkilander was elected President of the University College Students' Council for 1970-71. Russell Thom was elected Vice-President.

A referendum on the question of birth control stating "Should the student government supply pill dispensaries?" received 106 yes votes and 14 no vote. The purpose of the referendum was to obtain the opinions of the student body on the desirability of establishing such a dispensary a clinic on campus. Birth Control Clinics are presently in existence at the University

of Toronto and other universities

Twenty-five per cent of University Colleges' student body voted in the election.

Dan Arkilander, the new President was this year's Vice-President and was a first-year representative on the Council last year. He has been active in U.C. Social and Sports Activities.

Russell Thom, the new Vice-President, has been an S.G.A. Representative for two years and has been active in U.C. Social activities.



photo by George

A new four-lane expressway? No, it's the portals of our illustrious institution, Laurentian University. Expected to be completed in the spring, L.U. will have a two-lane entrance and exit at Ramsey Lake Road, with a gorgeous new "info booth" perched on the median. Very impressive.

And the reason for all that dirt? Well, you see, the level of the mushy land must be raised above the water level, so that we can have lots of pretty green, green grass and flowers and trees.

We may be beautiful people yet.

### Lambda

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY, SUDBURY, ONTARIO.

MEMBER OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

LAMBDA is the official English language student newspaper of Laurentian University. It is published weekly by LAMBDA Publications, an independent association of the students of Laurentian University. All opinions expressed are those of the editorial staff unless otherwise stated. Letters to the editor cannot be printed unless signed. If desired, a pen-name may be used for publication. LAMBDA office is room L-222 in the Parker Building, phone 673-8613 or 675-1151 Ext. 267.

Editor-in-Chief.....Scott Merrifield  
Business Manager.....Joseph Libralesso  
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## New course started on H.G. Wells

Prof. Roy R. Johnson is instructing eight Wednesday evening lectures on a study of H. G. Wells, called The Undying Fire, which commenced Feb. 18, from 7:30 P.M. to 9:30 P.M.

The course is sponsored by the extension division of the University and will cover an account of Wells' life, his literary and other multifarious activities, an examination of his early scientific romances, and his significant realistic novels.

The course will also consider Wells as a propagandist, popular-historian, Utopian, educator, and self-appointed savior of mankind. And it will summarize his relevance to the world of the 70's.

"Wells cannot simply be ignored, allowed to gather dust... he is too big, his voice is too insistent. Many men in the 40's and 50's owe much of their early intellectual development to Wells. He was a mighty influence in the 30's and in a sense formed them."

Roy Johnson's special field

of interest is in the 20th century novel and at present he is engaged in a large-scale critical study of H.G. Wells. To complete his research, he will be taking a leave-of-absence

from Laurentian in 1970-71.

For registration, or further information, contact Miss Joanne Maitland at 675-1151, Ext. 225, or the Extension Division office.



foto: crimal

This is one of the paintings now being shown in the art gallery. It is part of an exhibit of paintings by students of Laurentian University. This exhibit, presented with the co-operation of Cultural Affairs and Techna Kai Erga, will last till March 3rd



## Agenda

### CANADA: A BRANCH PLANT

"I believe nationalism will become the great debate of the 1970's in Canada, so that by the end of the decade it will be difficult to be a Canadian and not be a nationalist."

Peter Newman,  
Editor-in-Chief,  
Toronto Daily Star

#### Resource People:

Prof. Leo Johnston (University of Waterloo)  
Jacques Desmarais (C.N.T.U.)  
Professor Steele (Carleton University)  
Kent Rowley (Secretary of the Council of Canadian Unions)  
Madeline Parent (Canadian Council of Textile and Chemical Workers Union)  
Stephen Lewis (M.L.A.)  
Gib Gilchrist (United Steelworkers of America)

#### February 27

10:00 a.m. The Canadian University (Amphitheatre)  
2:00 p.m. Forum on the provinces -(Desmarais, Lewis and Johnston)  
8:00 p.m. Discussion with each of the resource people given a chance to develop their views on CANADA: A BRANCH PLANT (Great Hall)

#### February 28

10:00 a.m. National Unions (Great Hall)-(Rowley and Gilchrist)  
2:00 p.m. Informal discussions on topics related to the theme (Great Hall)  
4:00 p.m. Plenary and hopefully a declaration (Great Hall)

## CANADA: A BRANCH PLANT

LAURENTIAN UNIVERSITY  
FRI. FEB. 27-2PM & 8PM  
SAT. FEB. 28-10AM & 2PM

**M**Y OWN PERCEPTION of the situation stems from my experiences in writing and defending the Watkins Report.

The report needs to be considered apart from its contents if, in McLuhan's terms, we are to get at the real message.

A report commissioned by the government and under its constant surveillance, ended up being disowned by the government. Since it was in fact a rather bland and conventional document, its fate cannot be attributed to its being radical in content. Rather, it was disowned because it exposed the limitations of liberalism—and of Liberalism.

It is hardly news that Canada, as a liberal democracy, is run largely by and for the national bourgeoisie. What makes the Canadian situation somewhat special, however, is the extent to which its bourgeoisie is emasculated.

The business elite of this country has always been timid and colonial-minded, and has provided no base for a viable nationalism.

The rise and fall of Walter Gordon illustrated the limitations of Canadian liberalism: as far as foreign ownership is concerned, apparently no move from complete laissez-faire is to be tolerated. If there remains a case for nationalism, it must be a nationalism of the left, based on economic and social planning—that is, socialism.

The implications of the branch plant situation are pervasive: what is often mistaken for the absence of leadership in Canada is in reality the inability of its leaders to govern.

### We ignore the past

Historically, the Canadian government emerged to create a "national" economy separate from that of the United States. But the Canadian economy, patiently assembled around the railway as an extension of the St. Lawrence River, has again become a collection of regional economies, each largely dominated by the U.S.

The capacity of the federal government to effect the rate of economic growth and the level of prices and employment has perhaps never been very great, but it now approaches absolute zero. Understandably, the very existence of a federal government has become increasingly pointless.

The north American economy into

which Canada has become imbedded has itself become more and more explicitly a military-industrial complex. American economic growth is highly dependent on military spending, and labor is absorbed by the draft and the war industries. Canada, to its credit, has refused to be fully integrated with the American war machine (though its complicity is substantial): as a result it has had a harder time absorbing the young in the labor market.

by Melville Watkins

Sharp increases in enrolment in post-secondary education have helped somewhat to alleviate this structural problem. In the long-run, however, Canada's ambivalence toward war—its refusal either to fully join the American cause or to find viable alternatives—has meant fewer opportunities for such skilled professionals as engineers and scientists.

The external politics of the branch plant economy tend to be dominated by quiet diplomacy—to minimize tension within the imperial system—and by the mercantilist strategy of seeking special status within the empire.

The recent history of Canadian foreign policy is a tribute to the success with which the Ottawa mandarins have carried out these functions, while locking Canada even more tightly into the continental system.

The efficient functioning of the branch plant society depends also on its producing branch plants intellectuals—people capable of rationalizing the system needed for its efficient operation. Eventually, even the universities must be americanized.

John Porter has shown how the Canadian elites systematically neglected higher education in order to remove potential threats to their power. But they failed even to run their branch plants efficiently, much less to create any kind of independent economy with a capacity to generate growth on its own.

The great educational push in Canada in recent years is intended to improve the efficiency of the branch plant economy; it is no accident that major support has come from the Economic Council, itself an emasculated version of the American Council of Economic Advisers, with its research often done by economists otherwise employed by the Canadian-American Committee. As the late Harold Innis observed, the risk of being a social

scientist in Canada is that one may die laughing.

Little is to be gained through the mere intellectual exercise of working out an economic policy for Canada. Any technocrat can do that. Carter's reform of the tax system was ingenious, but it was doomed to failure because it viewed economics as a technical exercise independent of politics, and assumed that those in power would legislate against their own interest.

The real issue is not politics in the sense of policy but politics in the sense of politicizing people. The demand for solutions provides jobs for economists to pull rabbits out of hats, when what is needed is political action. Hence student protests against Dow Chemical's recruiting on Canadian campuses do more to expose the reality of foreign ownership as the intrusion of the U.S. military-industrial complex than could any number of Watkins Reports.

The implications of this for Canadian universities have already been touched on. Both the defenders and critics of the multiversity, from Clark Kerr to Ronald Reagan, agree that the multiversity is a knowledge factory. Canadian universities have not been running their factories efficiently enough, however, and are therefore in the process of being reformed.

New universities have been created and old ones expanded to absorb more students and enable the Canadian participation ratio to approach the American participation ratio. Obsolete requirements have been removed and more choices made available to the student—an appropriate analogy here is either the supermarket or Jean Genet's brothel. The tri-semester system and a longer school year make for a more efficient use of the plant, and keep students out of the job-market in summer. A high priority for graduate studies and the proliferation of research centers and institutes improve working conditions for the faculty (at uncertain costs for undergraduates.) The University of Toronto has become a multiversity at the center of an embryonic University of Ontario, the example of California notwithstanding.

### There is an answer

What is to be done? Clearly, the problems of the university are continental

before they are national, and national before they are provincial; that ministers of education are provincial should not blind us to these structural realities.

Across the globe, the university has become a battleground to expose the contradictions and the repressiveness of corporate capitalism. Nationally, the university has become the last bastion from which to insist that Canada regain her independence from the United States.

In the words of John Seely (a former York dean who left in 1963 after a dispute with president Murray Ross and the board of governors over the future of the university):

"If Canada is to be more than a geographical expression, her nationhood will be born in her universities. And if her universities are to discover any merit or mission, then students will educate into that discovery—and salvation."

It is tempting to leave the matter there—though insisting that the issue is not salvation, but survival. But to ask students to shoulder the entire burden is to cop out.

Those of us who are professors should either work to change the universities or leave them to sink into irrelevance. And we should give the students advice based on our own experience of life within the walls. There should be joint student-faculty control of departments—for that is where the power lies—and combined efforts to create an environment centered not on teaching (much less on publishing) but on learning.

If there is any truth at all in the views of Galbraith and others that power is shifting from the capitalists to the technocrats, then no time should be lost in humanizing the universities where technocracy presently thrives. For what is at issue is not simply discovery as a personal possibility, though the liberating mind is sufficient to justify action.

...

The terrible fact of our times is that the technology of the technocrats has created a world out of control, and has made action a prerequisite to sheer survival. To act is to assume a moral risk, but the risk must be taken: the present is intolerable.

from Canadian Dimension,

november 69



# Unilingualism

There is much evidence that what politicians are today they have been throughout the ages. Likewise there are age-old desires to camouflage the inevitable attributes of any badly-managed society: failure and self-defeat. In ancient times, a goat, laden with all the blames, would be sent into the wilderness by the chief-priest (a typical political figure of those days), to remedy the situation. In more recent history, Hitler invented the Jewish question and the Americans the Viet Cong in addition to the Negro problem. Individuals often behave exactly like nations. Personal failures are often blamed on institutions, such as the Church. Practitioners of this ritual conveniently forget that Jews, Vietnamese, Negroes, as well as the Church, can very well take care of themselves, if only we let them. If a woman refuses to take the pill on the pope's authority rather than on her own, she has only herself to blame. Her sacrifice is needless and even masochistic in tendency, since today the Church does not have any real power over our lives. Nor do Jews or Negroes. Such power may at times seem to exist, but it can be negated simply by taking care of oneself before aspiring to take care of others.

What is the 'French-Canadian Problem'? It is one of those figments of the imagination, a pseudo-problem created by people unable to take care of themselves: English Canadians. We should like to suggest here a remedy of great simplicity: the separation of the so-called 'founding nations' of the Canadian Confederation. Separation alone will enable both of the protagonists to take care of themselves. Consequently, the 'French-Canadian Problem' will simply cease to exist.

Collective obsessions are not only largely made up of words, but are also vulnerable to words, unless word-proof. For this reason, we chose words over bullets to drive home our suggestion. The words most often recurring in this controversy are 'nation, language, race, religion and lastly bilingualism'. We should like to subject our reader to a close scrutiny of the concepts underlying these words.

The dictionary defines 'nation' as an aggregation of persons, most often associated with a particular territory, speaking the same language. Almost as an afterthought, it adds a second meaning to the first: a body of people associated with a particular territory who are sufficiently conscious of their unity to seek or to possess a government peculiarly their own. Curiously enough, English Canada only qualifies for the second definition, if at all, since her consciousness of unity is very much open to doubt. There is no doubt, however, that most English-Canadians share with their American neighbors the same aspiration in addition to a common language. None other than the Dean of Law at McGill University claims that 'a very large part of (McGill University's) impetus is derived from being treated as a peer among the great North American universities. Its natural intellectual links, administrative and student patterns of organization are with Harvard, Yale, Dartmouth, Columbia, etc. It belongs to the great eastern seaboard system of university life', and ad nauseam. There exists, of course, a minute but militant minority who would want itself to be nation building. We wish them well, but we don't think that French-Canada can be helpful in any way.

## QUEBEC IS A NATION

Quebec, on the other hand, qualifies as a 'nation', both in the first meaning and, conditionally, in the second. The condition here reflects the Quebec government's present inability to override Ottawa's hegemony, in spite of its own 'premier ministre' and a nominal 'assemblee nationale'. Hence Ottawa's anxiousness to explain that the two-nation concept expounded by some of its French-Canadian politicians refers to 'nation' in a sociological sense. Many English-Canadians avoid this terminological dilemma by referring to the two 'founding races', if they are at all inclined to leave to French-Canada anything short of assimilation.

This confusion of 'language' and 'race' is, of course, more than simply unacceptable. Language (and its underlying culture) is a 'skill' acquired, supposing at least implicit acceptance of a mental bond to other members of that language community. The bond is one that can be renegated under certain circumstances; new affinities can be acquired. Racial features are a biological circumstance man is born with, a circumstance that can neither be attenuated nor altered in any way in an individual's life span. Understanding between two given individuals cannot be impeded by their racial differences but only by a language barrier existing between them. From this, it would seem that racial differences are trivial to man's existence. The same cannot be said about language.

Physiological criteria might lead us to assume that the natural transmission of traits from parents to offspring is halted when the

umbilical cord is cut. This is not so, since the child's new environment replaces the womb functionally. The environment is not so much made up of objects but of human variables such as the parents, who in turn are extensions of something larger than the family unit: a cultural collectivity. The child acquires through this environment not only a set of individual imperatives, but also a set of collective ones, which means that they are felt and shared by most. A collective imperative is nothing but a set of 'prejudices' to look at a 'reality' in one way rather than in another. Prejudices have their roots in the religious past and are transmitted in such ways that they may be seen or heard, felt or understood collectively. But the most important instrument of collective understanding is a common language. Language is the umbilical cord through which the blood of cultural continuity runs.

Considering this function of language, it is hardly surprising to hear Jean-Paul Vinay, a professional linguist, conclude that man is not made to be bilingual, that two linguistic codes competing in the same mind inevitably lead to conflict. Interestingly enough, Mr. Vinay is a 'perfect' French-English bilingual, at least as close as you can come to being one. Vinay's views contrast strangely with the linguistic romanticism of Messrs. Wilder Penfield and W.E. Lambert, whose bilingualisms are considerably less than perfect. The same applies to Quebec politicians. Jean Lesage's English is less than elegant compared to Rene Levesque's articulateness, whereas Pierre Bourgault, more radical in his political views than the last two speaks also the most polished English. On the other hand, the off-handedness in dealing with the language problem by unilinguals in both French and English Canada is disconcerting. In other words, it takes a bilingual to know about bilingualism just as it takes a Vietnamese to tell you about napalm.

## BILINGUALISM

Of course, there are variables when talking about bilingualism, or even multilingualism for that matter. Bilingualism may be considered as it affects an individual or a whole nation. The 'conflict' referred to by Vinay may be either on a purely formal level (linguistic interference) or on both the formal and an emotional level. For instance, we know the case of two little girls in Montreal, bilingual English-German, where that conflict is purely formal, and there is little chance that it will assume emotional proportions in later years. This is simply so, because English and German co-exist in a framework unlikely to bear pressures on the individual's mind. This is not so when two languages co-exist on the same territory with institutionalized priority given to neither of them. Obviously, it is left to the individual's initiative as to which of the two is used as the working language. Individuals will always tend to prefer the side whose collective imperatives they share and whose language they speak already. On the other hand, individuals of economic means will be able to force individuals of the other side to become bilingual. It is one thing to learn another language because you want to, quite another because you have to. Learning a foreign language not only means learning a bunch of words; it involves absorbing the cultural values and the collective imperatives of those who speak that language, if understanding is to be achieved at all. The average human mind resents such and imposition. To complicate matters further, the economically stronger may attract large numbers of immigrants, either of his own kind or of another willing to be assimilated, and thus effectively offset the balance in his favor. Since one side always turns out to be stronger, the situation inevitably generates dissatisfaction on the disadvantaged side; the bilinguals necessarily constitute the driving force behind the protest movement. We also know, from examining all similar cases recorded in history, that circumstantial 'bilingualism' of this sort is never there to stay: one language always succeeds in dominating and eventually displacing the other. It remains to be seen only who displaces whom. Where the dissatisfied majority lacks in power the more powerful minority lacks in numbers. The outbreak of violence should surprise no one under these circumstances.

Quebec's actual situation is a case in point. That does not mean that Quebec's case is without precedent or parallel in history; quite to the contrary, there are numerous 'case histories'. What is today the Czech Republic, for instance, was conquered in the Middle Ages by a German-speaking minority. It is ironic that the first German university was not founded in Berlin or Vienna but in Prague. Both Berlin and Vienna were as yet insignificant when Charles V, the then German Emperor, established a university in a place thought to be the intellectual centre of the German-speaking world of that time. Some of the most prominent figures in German life and letters since then have hailed from Bohemia, not least, Kafka. By the time the First

CRIS  
FOR QU



This week  
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# Schizophrenia

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's feature  
rom EDGE

World War broke out, the Germans had managed to be one third of the population. In 1918, the Czechs achieved some sort of self-rule. A Czech university was founded to lead a precarious existence in the shadows of the venerable Charles University. In the years leading up to the events of 1939, the Germans did not impose on the Czech and phoney 'act of confederation'; as a matter of fact, they didn't have to. In 1939, Hitler had already realized most of his PanGerman dream. A sea of 100 million German speaking people surrounding Bohemia, he told the Czechs, didn't give them a chance for survival. Soon enough, the Czechs were enjoying all the advantages that a strong central government, in Berlin, could provide. The rest is common history. After the Second World War, a left-wing government came to power in Prague. It deported all the Germans and nationalized their property.

An English-Canadian friend, a poet and writer and by no means a separatist, explained one day that to him, an English-speaking environment had been and would always be essential to his work and existence, because it provided him with the visual and auditory stimuli necessary to evolve in his language. English-Canadians, in general are unaware of how important an English-speaking environment is to them; they take it for granted. Here as elsewhere in the world, a nation preserves the national character of its national home primarily by institutionalizing the use of its language in schools and government. Immigrants to the United States are expected to eventually share the language of the majority and send their children to English-speaking schools. The schools and institutions of Paris are unilingually French, which doesn't stop this city to be infinitely more cosmopolitan than Montreal. The Swiss Confederation considers itself a confederation of nations; there is no phoney one-nation concept, and cultural separation is complete. If a Swiss-German from Zurich moves to Geneva, he must send his children to French schools. Nationalism, in this context, means nothing but a consciousness of unity, among members of a cultural group that is sufficiently strong to seek or possess a national life of its own.

## NATIONALISM IS ODIUS

In Ottawa's Canada, nationalism is very much acceptable as long as it remains plain Canadian. It doesn't occur to our English Canadian friends that if 'nationalism' is to be odious, it ought to be so for both sides of the fence, not just when dealing with Quebec. It is most abject to discredit its legitimate needs. If an immigrant is to have a choice as to the language of instruction for his children in Quebec, the same should apply to immigrants outside Quebec. However, this policy seems hardly practicable nor would it be tolerated. This choice seems already restricted in the very Province of Quebec, when that choice happens to be French. Indeed, the Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal inaugurated its first French School only as recently as 1960. However, non-Catholic immigrants are not permitted to choose French as a language of instruction for their children. A Board rule requires parents applying that their children be already French-speaking. A friend and his wife, immigrants from the United States, went as far as going to see the District Superintendent, Mr. A.D. Talbot. This man simply refused to accept their children into a French Protestant School; 'Our English schools would suffer', he explained. There is no doubt that they would. A recent opinion poll showed that 30% of the English Protestants in Montreal would be willing to send their children to unilingual French schools, if the opportunity arose. The ludicrous thing about all this happens to be that the Protestant School Board's arbitrariness is not challenged by anyone, whereas the St. Leonard Catholic Board's decision to phase out English schools for Italian immigrants caused more than a few ripples.

What happens to the Protestant children who do speak French? Do they get, what is called, a fair shake? Hardly! The Protestant School Board of Greater Montreal represents 25% of the total population, 15% of the various Christian denominations, 10% Jews. French-speaking Protestants and Jews together come close to being 4% of the total population. The School Board takes care today of approximately 64,000 children, at both the primary and secondary levels. Of these, about 7,000 are French-speaking. Only about 1,000 go to unilingual French Schools, all three of them in inconvenient locations, presumably to encourage parents and children alike.

You may add to all this the final insult that graduates from Montreal's English schools (Protestant and Catholic) hardly speak a word of French. Add also the fact that immigration into Quebec is not 'controlled' by French-Canadians themselves. Consequently, the immigrant integrates into the segment of the population that invited him and gave him a job. Already 40% of the Montreal population is English speaking. For the whole of Quebec, where the French constitute still 85% of the total population, the census calculations of

the Dominion Bureau of Statistics give considerably less than encouraging figures. The average income of a salaried French-Canadian male in 1964 was topped by immigrants of eleven different nationalities. Only

Italians and native Indians earned less. But jobs are only available to good boys; a French-Canadian's nationalist sympathies constitute proof of his 'disloyalty to his company'. To be politically human as a school commissioner, for instance, may mean dismissal from one's job. Or consider the letter to the editor by some R. Okkenhaug (McGill Daily, Nov. 22, 1965):

I am an immigrant to Canada, not to Quebec. When I apply for Canadian citizenship, I hope to become a Canadian citizen and not a Quebec citizen ... Federal politics is no longer attractive to men of ability due to power-hungry local politicians like Mr. Lesage in Quebec who do whatever they can to obstruct federal political processes. ... This is still very much the law of the jungle. If you do not happen to possess the correct property titles, papers rubber-stamped through the right diplomatic channels, then your possessions are simply up for grabs, in the name of internationalism. That is how the Indians ceased to be human and the Okkenhaugs were entitled to slaughter them. H.W. Debor, of the rightwing German newspaper Montrealeur Zeitung, explains (Sept. 9, 1965):

There are no 'founding nations' (in Canada) ... All these rumours about 'two founding nations' are but a big bluff. ... In the province of Manitoba, Louis Riel, a French-Canadian, was the revolutionary opponent of confederation. ... The unquestioned leader of the anti Riel movement was a German, Dr. Schulz. He didn't let go till he had Riel defeated. ... We have here a German-Canadian heading the movement against French-Canadian special wishes, and he was victorious. ... Not nations, but a handful of energetic men founded Canada. Of these, there are more of German than of French origin. ... (translated by the author) He goes on to advocate 'integration', whatever that is supposed to mean, of the many ethnic groups into one nation, instead of assimilation. He admits however that the world, to date, has not yet brought forth a "nation. A more direct view is expressed by one W. Collingsworth (McGill Daily, Nov. 22, 1965):

I still don't get why we should join up with the Frenchmen for anything. We don't really need them because our interests are different from theirs. Also, I am against unilingualism. If they want help from us, then they'd better learn to speak the language of the majority in this country.

I don't think I have to entertain the question 'Why is French-Canada dissatisfied?' any further. So, what does French-Canada want? It wants a 'foyer national', a national home with a national life of its own. What would constitute a national home for French-Canadians? That would be a place with a French environment, a place, where a French-Canadian could feel 'maitre chez lui'. His legitimate hopes lie in Quebec, where he constitutes an 85% majority and possesses already political institutions of his own. Consequently, the term 'Quebec' has replaced progressively 'French-Canada' in the minds of most.

## INTERNATIONAL RECOGNITION

Whatever one's liking for the opinions of General de Gaulle, particularly since his arrival in Canada, the vehemence of the reactions he raises in Ottawa, Washington, and London reflects the importance of the crises in Canadian Confederation. ... With the Communists of Canada, we have to recognize the legitimacy of Quebec as the national home (etat national) of the French-Canadian nation. ... There remains the possibility of a new confederal pact, based on equality, to fight more effectively the imperialism of their neighbors south of the border. ... International recognition that there is a problem has had the result that the average French-Canadian now thinks aloud what he didn't even allow to animate his dreams before, for fear of losing his job: There remains the option of self-determination, guaranteed by the U.N. charter, as long but only as long as we are a majority in the political framework of the State of Quebec.

The above arguments were intended to be an attempt to convince rather than to enlighten. The English-Canadians are the ones who need to be persuaded that a bicultural nation is an impossibility. There must be a good reason why there has never been a bicultural nation throughout history. To have an aggregation of humans, where everybody has to speak the same two languages and therefore has the same two cultures, would amount to generalized cultural schizophrenia, the birth of a schizophrenic nation.

(layout by Ontario)

by Henri Wittmann



# We are colonials

## Robin Mathews explains Americanization

The following are excerpts taken from a paper delivered recently to the Canadian Student Liberal Conference at Carleton University. Professor Steel who is co-author with Mathews of a book entitled 'The Struggle for Canadian Universities' will speak at Laurentian during the symposium on 'Canada: A Branch Plant', which begins tomorrow.

By ROBIN MATHEWS

Canadians are not masters in their own house, not even in the modified measure presently described by the phrase, modern international inter-dependence. The prime minister has said we have an area of 15 per cent sovereignty where we may "play government," as school children under the tutoring eye of indulgent parents "play house."

The recent federal-provincial conference was such an empty, infantile game. The only question worth talking about — the survival of Canada — was not on the agenda.

The talk was about "spending money." But the purse was in other hands. The symbol of the crown was present. But the crown was on another head, for the man who holds the purse-strings wears the crown, and no one in the old Union Station had a purse — the most powerful could only talk about their "allowance" as if it had meaning in terms of sovereign power.

Canadians are not masters in their own house. They are colonials. Many have colonial minds in a country that is a mercantile possession exploited by non-Canadians to conform with the desires and policies of a foreign nation ...

It is because of that simple fact that the universities, too, are being increasingly removed from Canadian hands. The shock of that revelation has struck the Canadian people a forceful blow. For 25 years they have been told by politicians, editorialists, economists and social scientists that the economy doesn't matter as long as the culture remains Canadian.

That was a lie, a deliberately perpetrated falsehood. But many Canadians believed the "experts." Recently, they have been shown how, beyond the shadow of a doubt, they are losing the symbolic centre of the culture: the Canadian university.

As the truth of the fact is borne down upon them, as the implications become

known, Canadians face the terror they can no longer avoid. Unless a distinct policy of repatriation begins, now, the culture will go as the economy has and Canada will be finished. Canada will suffer de facto integration with the United States. The branch-plant manager will be succeeded by the U.S. bulldozer and the small arms salesman. Violence will become as

Canadian as the maple leaf. U.S. chauvinism, militarism, racism, cultural aggressiveness, political simple-mindedness, materialism, and violent imperialism will take up residence in Canada ...

The betrayal of Canada and Canadians in the universities is massive, pervasive, and indefensible. The facts are simple

indisputable. Primarily, they can be summed up in six general statements.

1) In 1962 about 75 per cent of faculty members were Canadian citizens. By 1968 about 49 per cent. Canadians have been a diminishing proportion on Canadian university faculties, decreasing with increasing speed each year.

2) Canadian material available in Canadian universities is in an impoverished state. In the most sensitive areas of study, intimately related to the survival of the community, nothing is being done to ameliorate the situation and the destructive status quo is vigorously defended by university administrators.

3) Canadian citizens are discriminated against in competition for positions as faculty members and for places in Canadian graduate schools.

4) The vast majority of universities and departments in Canada refuse to advertise in Canada, though many advertise in Great Britain and the United States. "Grapevine hiring" by non-Canadians in Canada to non-Canadians in and outside of Canada is the rule rather than the exception.

5) Legislators and university administrators at all levels have refused the Canadian community its self-respect. They have refused legislation that would provide full, just and imaginative opportunities for Canadians in the universities of the country.

6) Non-Canadians, particularly citizens of the United States have, in very large measure, contempt for Canada and for its reasonable aspirations. They believe they have an unquestioned right to disregard Canada, to disregard Canadian customs and knowledge ... They act as imperialists in the conventional definition of the word. They believe they bring a better culture.

They, therefore, believe excellent qualification is possessed by the non-Canadian. They believe that if Canadians are placed in charge of administration of the universities, the universities will become mediocre. They believe Canadian material is parochial and Canadians concerned with it "chauvinistic" and "narrow." Canadians (students and others) who are concerned with U.S. issues are, they believe, mature and relevant.

Most of them believe Canada an inferior place, and Canadians an inferior people.

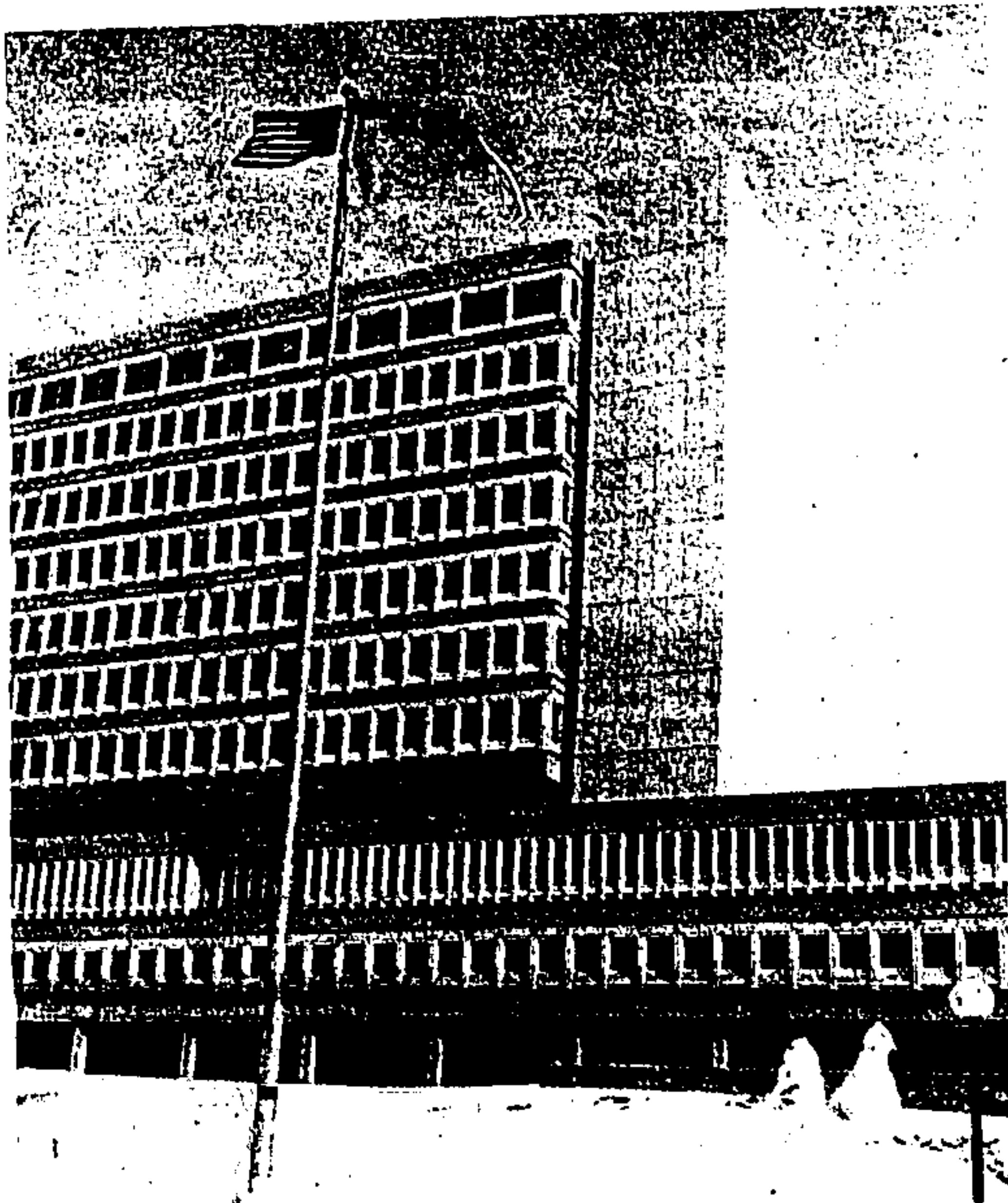


photo by Crimbal

## U.S. profs ignore Canadian issues

# Why the quota system is a primary demand

By GAIL DEXTER

Once we've discovered that the increasingly low proportion of Canadians on staff in our universities and the increasingly high proportions of Americans is no accident ... that our cultural institutions in general and our universities in particular are fast becoming colonial appendages of the American system ... that, in fact, the "Americanization problem" is U.S. imperialism ... What do we do?

What we do depends on how serious we consider the problem. And the problem is seen in all its seriousness when we understand the extent to which the "Americanized" university oppresses the masses of Canadian people.

Universities train people who will hold positions of authority in the community: the teachers, writers, broadcasters, lawyers — in short: the Canadian intelligentsia. These people leave our universities knowing more about "caste and class in a southern town" than about the plight of our native peoples, more about "alienated American youth" than about the Canadian working class.

As more and more American professors join "sensitive" departments such as political science, humanities or sociology, there is an ever greater tendency to ignore Canadian issues simply because these teachers know little or nothing about Canada. They complain that there's a lack of material. But they rarely take the initiative of creating class projects that would add to our knowledge of the country: Canada doesn't seem important to them.

As for the propagation of American orthodoxy, American professors are certainly aided and abetted by Canadians who partake of a colonial mentality. But there can be no question but that the propagation of these ideas is facilitated by the importation of hundreds of U.S.

academics who are exposed to no other modes of thought in the great imperial centres of learning.

For example: students are commonly taught that the multi-national corporation (an academic euphemism for U.S. monopolies) have benefited Canada. In fact the Canadian people have paid dearly for the presence of branch plants which send their profits south of the border. Students learn almost nothing about the trade union movement. But if perchance a few are exposed to labor history, they are not taught how the big U.S. "international" unions are a primary force for suppressing the class consciousness and political development of the Canadian working class. They are not taught how these undemocratic unions steal millions of dollars annually from Canadian workers.

The list is a long one. Students must, of course, demand new courses that deal with problems relevant to Canada. But we must ask ourselves whether Americans are qualified to teach such courses.

When a quota system is mentioned people tend to associate it with a witch-hunt. This is most peculiar considering that all European countries have quota systems to control the number of foreign professors in their universities. The U.S., through its hiring practices and immigration laws, has an effective quota of less than two per cent on permanent foreign staff. It is only Canada which insists on having "free trade" in the academic market place. And the result is that our universities are dominated by citizens of the world's greatest imperialist power.

A quota system would insure a truly international university; i.e. a university dominated by Canadians with plenty of places for foreign academics representative of many countries in the world.

The implementation of a quota system that would permit 85 per cent of our teaching staffs to be Canadian

and insure that the remaining 15 per cent of foreign professors be dominated by no one country would be a major step in the reform of our universities. It would insure at least that Canadian issues be considered, that Canadian students have jobs in the universities paid for by the Canadian people, that our universities become bulwarks against imperialism instead of viaducts for imperialist ideology.

The quota system does not solve all the problems of the university. It does not solve the problem of working class accessibility to higher education. It does not automatically democratize the university. It is a transitional demand.

But, because of the ingrained colonial mentality of Canadian university administrators; and because of the toughness of U.S. imperialism, it is a transitional demand we will have to fight hard to win.

A word about U.S. professors: Not every U.S. professor is an agent of U.S. imperialism. In this sense, there are many Canadians who are agents of imperialism. Under a quota system Americans who wish to stay and teach in Canada could do so if they showed their commitment to Canada by applying for citizenship. However, surveys show that less than 10 per cent of the U.S. professors in our midst intend to do so.

If we as students are serious about fighting U.S. imperialism, the quota system is a major demand on the campus. But just as the university spreads its influence far beyond the confines of the campus into the fabric of the Canadian community: So the demand for a quota system (a demand that directly confronts U.S. imperialism) will strike a responsive chord in the community. We will see workers united with students in this crucial struggle.

Miss Dexter is a graduate student in history at the University of Toronto and a member of the Canadian Liberation Movement.



A fitting prisoner  
of the stem.  
Convulsing and wrenching  
In archaic mannerisms;  
His coagulated blood  
Frozen to the side,  
Where the tiny rivers  
Slithered, paused addled.  
Shall I end the bitter  
torment  
And snuff him cold,  
Or wait till a destitute  
flicker  
Proclaims his life sold?

PERNU

wine  
to the stoic  
as to wash away his  
inhibitions  
before  
they rust  
before  
they discolour  
with a thousand  
tearful dreams  
glitter a thought  
through  
a  
prism  
as i shatter with the  
light  
and he with  
these words  
john mabbott

sucking flames  
at dried wood  
leave i the tender  
kindling in columns  
of dancing clouds  
black upon the blue  
soaring like the angel  
of death  
come to carry my pain  
from my heart  
to deliver the substance  
of infinity  
to my soul

i  
have clearly seen  
her wings,  
i fear

john mabbott

poem #5

lake cedar streams  
fallen shaking air  
into temple shapes.  
blue, silent green.

stephen alexander

Oh dirty,  
magic-ridden spring,  
you seem to be  
so glorious a thing.  
Your little children  
awaken and sing-  
for love and happiness  
are the tidings they bring

PERNU

SHE PICKS YOU UP  
BETWEEN THE BOTTLES  
TAKES YOUR HAT  
AND LEADS YOU DOWN  
THAT LONG DARK ROAD  
TO A LONG DARK ROOM  
WITH A LONG DARK BED  
AND TAKES YOUR MONEY  
AND LEAVES  
AND AFTER  
THE LONG DARK NIGHT  
YOU RISE TO FIND  
IT'S A LONG, LONG, LONG  
DARK DAY .....

STAN CAPLIN

Suitcases -- Moving?  
Again?  
Where to now?  
I've searched  
the globe  
over.  
I've turned every stone  
every rock  
every "moss covered den."  
I've begged, pleaded  
for an answer.  
And? I still don't  
know  
the question.

p.q.s.

childhood  
the last time  
i saw fall  
i walked to the edge  
of the lake  
waving to his  
southward shadow.  
i was young then  
and the trees  
were bald  
but one last time  
i figured  
i'd walk the diving board  
and piss  
before the water froze.

Rivers

When in search  
of my lost year,  
Oh helmsman how crooked  
a course you steer.  
Bearing first to the left,  
then the right-  
Not giving me a chance  
to shed some light,  
On the fact that I came  
in sooner than late  
And ask pardon vexed heart,  
for I could not wait.

PERNU

The little bird  
sits on a tree  
Now he flies away-  
Life is like that  
Here today gone tomorrow.  
A little bird  
sits on a tree  
Now he scratches himself-  
Life is like that  
Lousy!

W.A.R.

What is beauty?  
A rose,  
dripping with loveliness?  
Perhaps.  
April-yellow daisies,  
stretching into never?  
Perhaps.  
Clouds of clouds,  
saying "What can I be?"  
Perhaps.  
A Mediterranean sky,  
alive with blue?  
Perhaps.  
My baby boy?  
Surely.

Elizabeth Wickie

Something like death,  
Does it smell-  
As in your last breath,  
Can one yell?  
If after expiration  
The body doth awaken  
Is there temptation-  
For the soul nor forsaken.

PERNU

Epitaph

Please may I die  
Under a blue sky  
With sun a' my head  
And not a tear shed  
With music playing  
And my sweet love saying  
-I'll lay at your side  
Hell! thanks for the ride

PERNU

INSIGNIFICANT FLEAS  
YOU AND ME  
STARING AT WARPED  
HANDS  
ON A DEFECTED CLOCK  
ON A MARBLE STAND  
THAT SOMEONE FORGOT  
YOU STARE!  
CONTEMPLATING RELIEF  
THOUGH ALL THERE IS  
IS GRIEF  
ETCHED BY TIME  
TICKING A VA?  
A LONESOME RHYME.....

STAN CAPLIN

oblation

his  
hunger struck him  
blind, it licked  
the salt from his  
body and left him  
no tears  
save for those he  
wept so long ago  
he  
sang his song  
he  
smiled a frown  
and  
he  
died

john mabbott

the sun rose late last night  
from some ocean's guts  
over shadowing her night.  
angels fell out of the sky  
burning their asses  
and singing on high,  
"you must be mistaken....."  
but you couldn't hear  
even that anymore,  
just the groanin',  
left forsaken  
lying on the bosom  
of this spherical whore.

PERNU

composition: dave dixon

with apologies to anyone who'll listen.



Even this .....



.....couldn't stop this

# Hockey Vees fight frustration and win

by berk

It could have been tense. A must game against an inferior team is one of the inexplicable phenomena in sport. The better team loses much more often than it should. The reason usually comes down to one word, frustration.

The better team has a hard time getting mentally prepared so they must tread the thin line bordering callousness and over-confidence on one side and over-

tension and anxiety on the other. They start the play with both confidence and contrarily, nervousness. If the breaks start going against them, then frustration. Example: their goalie gets hot, making a couple of great saves and your goalie lets in a softie; or the ref makes a bad call that costs you a goal. These are a couple of the ways the big F starts to build and the potential for a snowball effect lies waiting.

But on the other side of the puck, there are also events which could set the ideal pattern, and put the team on the right path, by establishing a perfect attitude. Example: a player from whom very little is expected (let's say Doug Forrester) scores kind of a shady goal giving an early lead. This is the beginning of the end for the opposition, especially when this is Forrester's first of four (three by 10:50 of the first period).

After Forrester's first goal, could feel the heat radiating from a team on fire. Outshooting Ryerson by the ridiculous tally 28-5, the Vees probably played third best period of the season. They led 5-0 after the first, but

It could easily have been more. Going in busts for the rest of the game, the team ended up winning 9 clicks to 1, and out click-chancing Ryerson 57-20.

Besides Forrester's four, Ed Taylor had two, Kas Lysonick, John DeDiana and Brian Slychuck one each.

Slychuck's goal came while Roy Bresnahan was in the sin-bin mumbling something about the referee's hat, and was one of the prettiest goals of the season. He was going full tilt, out around the defence and slipped it past the harried goaltender.

But ya know, it could have been tense. Thanks Doug.

The playoffs are Friday and Saturday. If anyone is interested in going down, call Larry

Bodnar at extension 345. He has room in his bus for 11 people., on a first come basis.

Laurentian plays Waterloo (Lutheran) on Friday night and the winner plays York Saturday night with that winner going to the Nationals.

It looks like Toronto, Loyola, St Mary's and York or Laurentian at the Nationals. The Vees can get there just by getting the jump on York in the championship game. Says Jack Porter "There's no team in our league that can touch our three lines. We have to get the first goal or two."

York has got the jump in the two meetings this year. The Vees hope to change this.

## Ryerson rammed by Voyageurs

by beach

In the NBA or the ABA, if the losing team doesn't get a century, there's something drastically wrong, but in the O.I.A.A., a century is something pretty rare. The Vees scored a century, one of their first, if not the first, as they dumped Ryerson 107-49. Every player on the team potted points as Jim Hill got points 99 and 100 of the game and Eric Pandke broke the century.

The game started slowly with the Rams taking an early lead, but after five minutes the outcome of the game was not in doubt. At the half, the Vees held a 45-26 lead, but lost Ray Owens with a twisted ankle.

In the second half the Voyageurs started to move and when the press was used, it was devastating. It did, however, draw fouls, and Gord Verge, Don Lavigne, Les Kennedy, and Pandke were all in danger of fouling out. John McKibbin did foul out, but that was due to the action under the buckets.

Dr. Dewar had praise for every member of the team. He said "Everyone played very well." "Especially me" chipped in a happy Gord Verge with an ear to ear grin.

McKibbin led the scorers with 26 points before leaving. Kennedy, who has a friendly rivalry with Lavigne, outscored the "little one" as he and Hill potted 15 each. Pandke had 13 and Verge 12. Ray Owens had 10. The others, who didn't hit the double figures, were Lavigne with 9, Bill Kuntz with 5 and Don Edwards, who was playing his first game with the

Vees with a pair of foul shots.

The Vees meet the Sudbury

Senior Men's All-Stars Friday night at 7:30 in the Gym to prepare for the league playoffs. The Men's league has some really fine players in it as many are university ball graduates, and the Vees could have their work cut-out for them.

But the big week-end is the 6-7 of March. That's the week-end of the O.I.A.A. playoffs. Waterloo (Lutheran) plays Brock on Friday night. The winner then plays the Vees for the right to go out west for the Nationals.

The Vees beat Brock 2 out of 3 this year and beat Waterloo once out of three times.

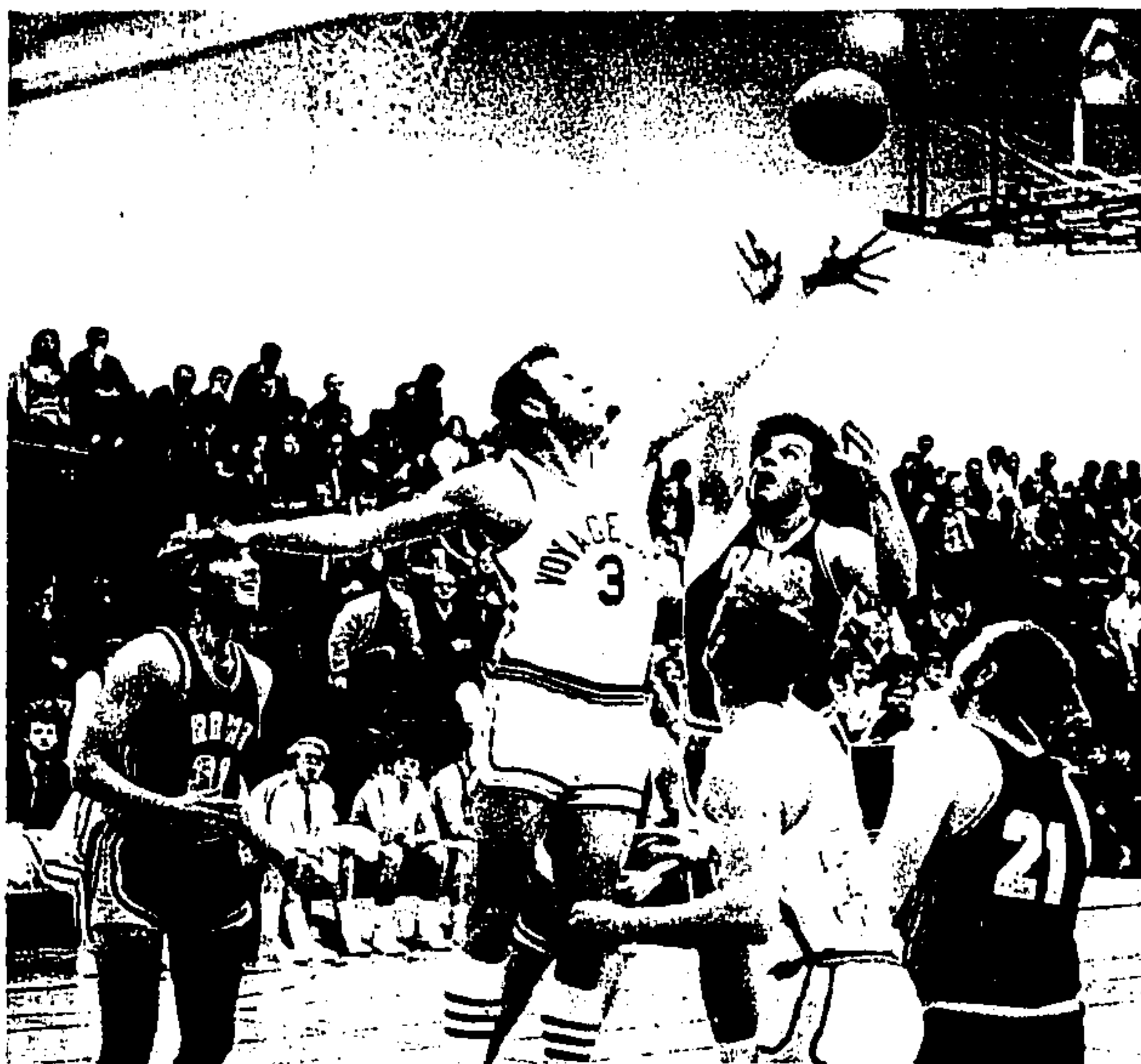
At home the Vees have 75-71 and 80-68 wins over Brock and a 78-71 win over Waterloo. The Hawks have 83-78 and 103-74 wins in Waterloo; and the Generals, an 82-76 win in St. Catharines. The Generals have handled the Hawks in good fashion.

So it shapes up to be the Generals vs. the Vees in the finals, with the Voyageurs coming out on top. But anything can happen in play-off action.

At the Nationals, it looks like Acadia from the Atlantic league although St. Mary's and Dalhousie are strong; UBC from the West; McMaster, Western Windsor or Waterloo from Ontario Quebec Intercollegiate East with Western getting the nod and McGill from the O.Q. West with Western getting the nod; Loyola from the Ontario St. Lawrence; and Laurentian.

And it looks like Western taking U.B.C. in the final.

## Vees Basketball Friday 8:00



"Big John" McKibbin takes a jump-ball